prevailed over the greater part of the steamer lanes, as well as over the region between the thirty-fifth and fortieth parallels, and the fiftieth meridian and the European coast. By the 15th the weather had moderated over the northern waters, while in the southern area heavy winds continued until the 21st. The observer on board the American steamship *West Harshaw* reported in a communication regarding this gale as follows: "In conjunction with the gale of January 14 and 15, there was a low lying fog caused by the cold air coming in contact with the warm water. The sea was steaming. At times fog extended over 75 feet in the air and came in gushes, but usually during a squall of cold wind it hung near the water." The position of the vessel at Greenwich mean noon on the 14th was given as latitude 35° 57′ N., longitude 66° 40′ W., and on the 15th, 36° 37′ N., 66° 40′ W. From the 21st to the 23d strong southwesterly to northwesterly gales prevailed over the mid-section of the steamer lanes, with hail and snow on the latter date. On the 24th and 25th the storm area extended over nearly all the ocean north of the fortieth parallel, although on the latter date there was an area of moderate winds between the forty-fifth and and fiftieth parallels and twentieth and thirty-fifth meridians. On the 27th there was a well developed LOW off the west coast of Ireland, with a minimum barometric reading of 28.73 inches; strong westerly gales swept the region between the twentieth meridian and the European coast, while fog was reported in the Irish Channel. From the 29th to the 31st vessels on the eastern section of the steamer lanes encountered moderate westerly and southwesterly gales, and on the latter date the storm area extended over practically the entire ocean, north of the fortieth parallel.

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Mexico.—Mexico City, January 28.—A cold wave of unusual intensity is prevailing here. Forty deaths have been caused among the poorer classes in Mexico City by the cold, and it is feared that the crops in the northern States have suffered damage.—*Washington Evening Star.*

British Isles.—Except for a brief cold spell about the 6th and 7th, weather of an oceanic or southwesterly type prevailed during the greater part of the month. Depressions, which were often of great size and intensity, followed one another in rapid succession and very commonly traveled on a northeasterly course, so that the winds from westerly or southwesterly points predominated, with the result that there were many mild days and the mean maximum temperature for the month in some parts of England exceeded the normal for January by about 4° F. Comparatively high temperatures extended as far as the Arctic Circle, the thermometer at Spitzbergen standing at about 36° F. for a few days. Gales were frequent and widespread, and at times the speed of the wind was very great. [A gust exceeding 50 meters per second. (over 110 miles per hour) was recorded at Quilty, Ireland, Jan. 27.]—*The Meteorological Magazine, February, 1920, pp. 7, 11, and 16.*

For the nine weeks of winter from November 30 to the end of January there was an excess of temperature, and also of rainfall over the British Isles. The controlling factor was the frequent passage of disturbances from the Atlantic, the centers of which for the most part traveled in proximity to Scotland.—*Nature, Feb. 12, 1920, p. 639.*

France.—The chief feature of January, 1920, has been its storminess and the exceptionally heavy rainfall in western and central Europe. * * * Paris suffered considerable damage, the Seine at Pont Royal reaching a level of 24 feet 3 inches above the normal—the highest ever reported. River traffic was impossible, the bridges being blocked. The Seine began to fall on January 5, but a state of flood was maintained more or less through the month.—*The Meteorological Magazine, February, 1920, p. 16.*

Paris, January 5.—In Paris and the suburbs 22,000 persons are idle because of the flooded factories. Thirty-one suburbs are inundated and 7 miles of foot bridges have been constructed. * * * There is little news from the Provinces, but the reports confirm previous advices respecting the widespread flooding of farms and villages.—*Washington Post, Jan. 6, 1920.*

Germany.—Coblenz, January 16.—Flood waters in the Rhine and Moselle Rivers here have reached the highest stage in 136 years, according to official German records. * * * Reports from higher up both streams state that the rain has ceased, and it is expected, with the anticipated advent of cold weather, that the water will soon recede.—*N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 17, 1920.*

Bohemia and Moravia.—[In the middle of the month] heavy floods were experienced on the rivers of Bohemia and Moravia.

Hungary.—On the 17th and 18th the Danube inundated the lower streets of Budapest.—*The Meteorological Magazine, February, 1920, p. 16.*

Russia.—Reval, January 10.—Thousands were frozen to death in a blizzard which swept across Esthonia on New Year's Day. Reports received here state that 300 bodies of refugees were found in a forest between this city and Narva, and American Red Cross workers say many babies were frozen to death at their mothers' breasts.

Many fugitives from the collapsed army, led by Gen. Yudenitch in his recent offensive against Petrograd, have perished in the drifting snow.—*Washington Evening Star, Jan. 10, 1920.*

Italy.—Rome, January 8.—Heavy rains are causing floods throughout most of Italy. The Arno and Tiber Rivers are overflowing their banks and inundating many sections. In several districts houses have collapsed.

Later in the month [11th to 17th] the Arno, at Florence, was in flood, and at the same time heavy rain and mild weather in the Alps, following on a heavy snowfall, caused destructive avalanches.—*The Meteorological Magazine, February, 1920, p. 16.*

Australia.—Clippings from the Mercury, Hobart, Tasmania, and notes in the Meteorological Magazine (February, 1920, p. 16) indicate that the great drought which has menaced Australia was ended over much of the stricken region during the last few days of November and the first days in December by heavy falls of rain in eastern New South Wales and Victoria, which substituted floods for the drought. There was more rain late in December and useful rains occurred throughout January.